

has this been  
reviewed and  
approved?

Quil Ceda Village Council

Stanley G. Jones Sr., President  
Herman Williams Jr., Vice President  
Calvin Taylor, Member

John McCoy, Village Manager



The Consolidated Borough of  
**Quil Ceda Village**

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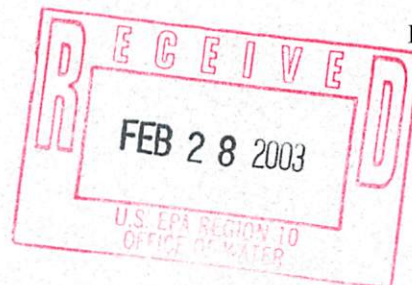
Quil Ceda Village Council

Marie Zackuse, Ex Officio  
Melvin Sheldon, Ex Officio  
Don Hatch Jr., Ex Officio  
Marlin Fryberg Jr., Ex Officio

Thor Culter  
U.S. EPA - Region 10  
1200 Sixth Avenue, OW-137  
Seattle, WA 98101

RE: Quil Ceda Village Treated Effluent Infiltration System

Dear Mr. Culter:



February 21, 2003

Quil Ceda Village provides replacement pages for the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) for the Wastewater Effluent Infiltration project. Specifically, Tables 2-1 and 2-2 of the QAPP, and Tables 2-1 and 2-2 of the SAP, are revised to include monitoring of the plant's effluent for benzo(a)pyrene and radionuclides per your verbal request to Parametrix.

Enclosed please find a new Table of Contents, Section 1, and Section 2 for both the QAPP and the SAP (Appendix J-2 and J-3 of the inventory and assessment document, respectively). Discard the existing Table of Contents, Section 1, and Section 2 of both reports, and insert the new pages. Also enclosed are two replacement pages (Table 5-1, pages 5-2 and 5-3) for the inventory and assessment document to provide for consistency with the revised QAPP and SAP. Please discard the existing pages 5-2 and 5-3 and insert the new pages.

For benzo(a)pyrene and radionuclides, the Village proposes to monitor during the initial week of plant operation and then annually thereafter. EPA website information indicates that the source of benzo(a)pyrene in drinking water is often older tanks or pipes lines with coal tar materials, whereas the drinking water and sewage systems in the Village are of recent construction, and no coal tar materials have not been used. Concentrations of radium-based radionuclides (Ra226/228, radon, etc.) have been extensively evaluated in western Washington by EPA and others, and found to be low.

Your verbal request for additional monitoring also suggested monitoring for acrylamide and epichlorohydrin. EPA documents indicate that acrylamide is added to some wastewater treatment processes, and epichlorohydrin is an industrial chemical that is an impurity in some water/wastewater treatment additives. The Village certifies that chlorine will be the only chemical regularly added to the membrane sewage treatment plant processes or effluent. The membrane sewage treatment plan is further described in Section 4.5 of the inventory and assessment document. Chlorine will be the primary cleaning agent used for cleaning and maintenance, although it is possible that small quantities of other chemicals may be used on an infrequent basis. Maintenance residuals will be disposed of as described in Section 4.5.6 of the inventory and assessment document.

**RULE AUTHORIZATION**

Quil Ceda Village asserts that the inventory and assessment for rule authorization of the proposed facility is complete. We await EPA's acknowledgment by the issuance of the final rule authorization.

Please call Ken Fellows or T. McKinsey (360-651-3279) with questions.

Sincerely,

Steve Gobin  
Quil Ceda Village, Manager

Cc: T. McKinsey  
Tim Hamlin, U.S. EPA

Ken Fellows, Parametrix, Inc.

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